THE SLAVE TRADE.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND PORTUGAL

The recent transactions between France and Portuga

A cleedely

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE . SECRETARY.

The circle of politicians and citizens is not large who have any adequate conception of the variety and magnitude of business conducted in this great department of the general government. It is the oungest but the most robust and active of the offspring of our federal institutions. Long placed inder the guardianship of the elder members of the amily, its great interests, even during its minority, rather claimed the care and intellect of a nation than the fugitive assistance, protection, and guidance of an over-worked President and the over-taxed chiefs

of the other departments. The largest material interest—the richest and most complicated trust in the whole world-we mean, of course, the management of the public -is embraced in the Office of the Interior. This Estate, at the very lowest estimate, covers one thouand five hundred millions of acres, without counting vast regions which are supposed to be inaccessible, or worthless for other causes. It has been almost wholly cared out of Indian possessions which have been, or must hereafter be, extinguished by the diplomatic agents of the Interior Department. We shall not venture to state the extent of past negotiations with the Tribes, in the prosecution of the sole Proprietor of the Public Lands within our common jurisdiction, nor even record the number of treaties concluded with the Tribes. This reference to the subject is enough in itself to show that the Interior Office embraces the execution of whole duties devolved upon many of the second class governments of the world. It must be remembered in this connexion that, under our system, as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Georgia case, the Indian tribes are regarded as independent nationalities, extending to form and substance, thus requiring a discretion in the parties managing our relations with them coming little short of that exacted of the Executive in conducting our foreign affairs. The machinery requisite to fix the astronomical features of the Interior, to describe its topography, and geography to survey the lands and dispose of them, to keep the accounts thereof, execute titles, adjust claims, and settle differences, demand an amount of labor, experience, and executive qualifications which can hardly be estimated. We venture to say that, of all the daties devolved upon the federal administration, the proper management of our land system is at once the most intricate, onerous, and difficult. It embraces a wider range, more various services, more doubtful and important legal issues, than any other in the government.

Intimately connected with this branch of the public service is the Indian Office, a system conducted upon the basis of the nationality of the Tribes, and complicated by countless treaties involving the payment of annuities and subsidies, and an infinite variiety of agreements touching individual claims, religious bounties, meshanical assistance, missionary service, and a thousand other arrangements which have no other purpose than to embarrass and harass the federal administration. When it is remem bered that the policy of the government in reference to the Tribes has been repeatedly modified or wholly changed to meet the demands of population, and that these modifications have entailed renewed embarrassments upon the department, some of the difficulties of this branch of the administration may b Home west of the Mississippi, and within regions in the columns of a journal which, it is said, has which by the inexorable law of the white race are now under the jurisdiction of governments created by Congress. These simple facts exhibit at once the folly of recognising the Indians as rightfully possessing any portion of the common territories of the Union and the necessity of adopting a line of policy which shall bring them into complete subjection to our political system. Their good demands, too, in our judgment, that the principles which have controlled our intercourse with them should be so modified as to confer upon them only those things which experience has shown to be of real advantage to their people. They should be consulted only with reference to their comfort, and not by an arbitrary rule, the enforcement of which gives the appearance of fair dealing, while it inflicts upon the Tribes irreparable injuries. They know nothing, for instance, of the uses of money; and as its possession has served only to degrade and brutalize them, to draw to them the green flies of civilization to poison them by their sting, it may well be questioned whether it is not the duty of the government to modify, in this respect, our intercourse with them.

If we add to the heavy, responsible, and delicate duties devolved upon the Department of the Interior by our Great Land System, the Indian Office, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office, the supervision of the accounts of marshals, and the clerks of the federal courts, the management of mines, the penitentiary, the census, Public Buildings, the construction of roads and many other affairs of interest, the people of the United States will have some idea of the amount of labor thrown upon the chief of that

The Interior Office, as is well known, is now conducted by Hon. Jacob Thompson; and those who are it with its affairs will bear ready tes timony to the industry, fidelity, and ability with which it is administered by him. We would not be invidious, nor willingly reflect upon his predecessors, but it is nevertheless due to an able public officer to say that Mr. Thompson has been most fortunate in mastering all the details of his Department, and in executing the great variety of high duties devolved upon him with a fairness, an energy, and ability high have commanded almost universal praise. Discreet in every act, faithful and devoted to every duty, intelligent in every decision, courteous in his

of the whole country, and the respect and admira- ures, killed several of the horses. This was the

maintains that it did in New Jersey, and as Haskin claims that it did in Westchester, to say nothing of what the Tribune and Post boast as to New York; then Illinois is not the only northern State that "was not overwhelmed in the recent elections." If Pennsylvania was "overwhelmed," how is it that Forney claims so brilliant a victory in that State over the very congressional interference and Executive dictation, which Mr. Douglas claims to have been rebuked in Illinois? If the democracy of Illinois have not faltered, how is it that Haskin, the nominee of the republicans, triumphed on this very same issue in Westchester? Has Forney been "overwhelmed?" has Haskin, has Adrain been "overwhelmed?" And yet these men claim to have fought the good fight along with Judge Douglas, and (albeit with the grand purpose of the government to become the aid of black republican nominations and votes to have come off as he did, conquerors and more than conquerors over that Apollyon or Polyphemus-the Lecompton monster. Is the claim of Forney and his eastern anti-Lecompton colleagues true, or the declaration of Judge Douglas? Does functions equal in magnitude and importance to the the Judge desire to dismiss his lieutenants from the democratic service, and turn them over to the opposition? Is the alliance of Messrs. Forney, Adrain, and Haskin so uncomfortable to the Illinois leader that he must needs leave them to shift for themselves in the ranks of the republicans who aided and comforted them in their anti-Lecompton struggle?

THE NAVAJO WAR.

The National Intelligencer publishes, with approba tion, a letter from a correspondent in New Mexico or the subject of the "Navajo war," in which the recent outrages of the Indians at and in the vicinity of Fort Defiance are extenuated; and the policy of Major Brooks, the commandant at that post, as well as of the War Department, is censured or questioned. The recitals of the Intelligencer's correspondent may or may not embrace the "whole truth" in regard to these Indian outrages, and the retaliatory measures adopted by the army officers to prevent them; they may or may not have been dictated in a spirit of equal candor towards the officers as towards the Indians. But on their face we think they bear the marks of partisanship for the savage against the white man, a partisanship as rife in these days as it is unnatural.

We are sure our government has never yet en gaged in an Indian war which has had the approbation and support of the class of philanthropists of which "Civis" is one. We may take an early occasion to lay before the public the official facts in relation to the origin and provocations of this "Navajo war;" and we think it will appear from them, that every expedient of forbearance, and every effort of persuasion were exhausted by the officers of the government for the prevention of this war, and the preservation of peaceable relations with the Navajo tribes. Yet, notwithstanding this forbearance and these efforts to maintain peace, it is not remarkable that the outrageous conduct of the Indians should have found an apologist in this case, as it has seen and understood. It was only a few years ago, for | done in almost all previous ones, or that willing veinstance, that the Tribes were assigned a Permanent hicles of excuse and apology should have been found never in the life of the present generation supported the American government in any contest that it ever had with foreign power or frontier savage.

The facts of this Navajo war are flagrant and pointed. A scientific officer of the government engaged in philosophic explorations in the Navajo ountry, after elaborate friendly offices, and liberal donations of presents to them, to prevent the interruption of his operations, was finally robbed by these savages at an opportune moment, towards the close of his labors, of a trunk containing all the papers which recorded the results of his explorations The commandant of Fort Defiance, Major Kendrick, made very earnest efforts for the recovery of the documents. The most liberal rewards were offered. and the strongest inducements held out for the return of the precious trunk. It was finally brought back, and the liberal promises of the commandant complied with to the fullest extent. The papers were recovered : but the Indians conceived the idea from the rewards given them that all their outrages and thefts would be compensated in the same liberal manner, and that pusillanimity, and not resentment would govern the policy of the whites. Accordingly they drove their horses to pasture upon the reserve lands of the government at Fort Defiance. The horses, instead of being captured or shot, were simply driven off by the United States troops. Here was a confirmation of their idea that the whites were afraid to punish their insults.

The Indians soon after came to the Fort on pretexts of peace; they were kindly received; while there they shot down a man in cold blood, and withdrew. Still they were not pursued with hostilities; on the con trary, they were called upon to deliver up the murderer, whose person was well 'mown. They delayed to do so, and their delay was tolerated. Finally, the murderer having been strenuously demanded, they brought in, not the murderer, but the dead body of a Mexican, who had been lets with them by Mexican settlers as a hostage, and who, being a white man, they had murdered in cold blood and sent into the fort, in defiance and derision of the commanding officer and of his requisition upon them for the real

murderer! Meantime fresh droves of horses had been turned auty, intelligent in every decision, courteous in his for the purpose of insult than for pasture. Thereintercourse, he has been able to win the confidence upon the troops, at last adopting decisive meas-

tion of the democratic party, of which he is and has ever been a true member.

origin of hostilities, as we are very sure will be shown by the official documents whenever they are

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

We call attention to an article from the Times in reference to the conduct of the French government towards Portugal, and commenting upon the law of ations on the general subject of the slave trade. It will be seen that the Times has not only adopted substantially the views of Mr. Wheaton, but has at last been compelled to use American arguments to sustain the views of the English people on the subject of the proper treatment of persons connected with the African trade. It is a remarkable feature of the day to witness the London Journals defending principles which they not only opposed last year and lenounced us for entertaining, but which they now hold up as the guide of the nations. We also republish another article from the Times on the affairs of Mexico, which is somewhat significant.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

Despatches have been received from Captain Chauncey, f the Niagara, dated at Porto Grande, October 27, from which we learn that forty-five of the captured Africans had died during the passage to that place. It was found im-possible to break up the filthy habits of the negroes, which greatly tended to spread the ravages of dis Remonstrance was unavailing. Those portions of the ship allotted to them, in spite of every effort to keep them cleanly, had become almost a post-house, filling the air with pestilential vapors. Captain Chauncey considers these negroes the most degraded class he had females, however, of whom one only had been lost, were in far better condition of health and habits than the males.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad.

The Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad.

Milwaukie, Nov. 20.—A meeting of the directors of
the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company was held
in this city on Wednesday for the purpose of taking some
action with reference to the claims of the floating-debt
creditors. As far as the deliberations of this meeting
have been allowed to transpire, we learn that they are
quite favorable to the bond and stockholders of the concern. The road is now faithfully paying the interest upon
all the bonds, and the receipts are comparatively more all the bonds, and the receipts are comparatively more favorable than those of any road in the West. A fell re-port of the meeting held on Wednesday has been mailed to the company's office in New York.

Sr. ALBANS, (Vt.,) Nov. 20. - Hon. John Smith, of this place, formerly member of Congress from Vermont, and more recently trustee of the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, and an old, active, influential, and enterprising citizen, died here suddenly this morning, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The Nicaragua Emigrants before the Grand

Mobile, Nov. 20.—Several persons engaged in inducing emigrants to Nicaragua have been examined as witnesses before the grand jury at New Orleans. The jury refused to find any bill, and they thus declare the emigration legal and not against the neutrality act.

Falling of a Grain Warehouse

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The entire front of the large brick ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The chure front of the large ortical building on Quay street, in this city, in which Mesars. Shepherd & Co. have stored several thousand bushels of grain, fell out yesterday morning into the road, and some four or five thousand bushels outs were thrown out with the bricks into the street.

New York Election.

New York, Nov. 22.-The board of canvassers to-day the First ward in the 3d district. This takes seventy votes from Mr. Sickles, who has obtained a mandamus to

Launch of a Sloop-of-War.

Bosron, Nov. 22.—The new steam sloop-of-war Hart ord was successfully launched at the Charlestown navy

MEN IOLK Stock WILL	
Stocks. F	irst Board. Second Board.
Chicago and Rock Island R. R	624 624
Illinois Central R. R. shares	794
Illinois Central R. R. bonds	
La Crosse and Milwaukie	
Michigan Southern R. R	
New York Central R. R	
Pennsylvania Coal Company	781
Reading Railroad	
Milwaukie and Mississippi	
Virginia State 6's	97
Missouri State 6's	
irr	egular. higher.
	secondary filter and files of the con-

Markets.

Markets.

New York, Nov. 22.—Cotton is firm—sales of 2,000 bales. Flour is lower—sales of 12,000 bbls.; State, \$4 35 a \$4 50; Ohio, \$5 40 a \$5 50; southern is heavy at \$5 20 a \$5 50. Wheat is heavy—sales of 10,000 bushels; choice southern white, \$1 50; do., western white, \$1 25. Corn is firm—sales of 24,000 bushels; mixed 76 cents. Beef has declined 40 cents—\$9 50 a \$11. Pork has declined—mess declined 20 cents—\$17 40. Whiskey has advanced ½ cent—at 23 cents. Sugar is buoyant and active. Coffee is moyant at 11½ a 12 cents. Spirits of turpentine is quiet at 50 cents. Rosin is heavy at \$1 45 a \$1 50. Rice is firm at 3 a 32 cts.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.—The court met at the usual hour,

MONDAY, NOV. 22.—The court mer at the must home all the judges being present.

Judge Blackronn delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Francis R. Tillon and another, surviving exceutors of Henry Eckford, deceased, vs. The United States.

The claim was for rent for the use of certain lands by the United States; and the court decided that the claimants have shown no cause of action. have shown no cause of action. Judge Lonna delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Richard Goodman es. The United States. The court decide that he has not made out a case showing

that he is entitled to relief Judges Blackford and Scarsuran delivered opinions verse to the claim of Henry W. Morris w. The United

adverse to the claim of Henry W. Morris w. The United States. The claim is to recover a certain balance of pay which the claimant alleges to be due to him as a captain in the navy of the United States. Judge Lorisa dissented from the above opinions.

Judge Lorisa delivered the opinion of the court adverse to the claim of Almanzon Huston w. The United States, growing out of a mall contract.

The court then proceeded to consider the case of the heirs of Dr. James Thatcher w. The United States, and J. Loomis ess. overed the argument in behalf of the

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

origin of hostilities, as we are very sure will be shown by the official documents whenever they are consulted. Yet the Intelligencer and its correspondent apparently take part with the Navajoes and condemn and Atlanta have been detailed to take her place.

Meyerbeer's great opera, "Robert de Tauja, venting, with Gazza tag and then to join the stemers Caledonia and Atlanta have been detailed to take her place.

Meyerbeer's great opera, "Robert de taken produced to take the place.

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Meyerbeer's great ope

Per ct. per	
Do	an.
Prime endorsed tills, 60 a 90 days 4 a 6 months 5 a	136
Do 4 a 6 months 5 a	8
	75.00
Other good bills	2.1
Names less known	

Foreign exchange was inactive for the Kangarco, hence for Liverpool this forenoon. The range for bankers' sterling was 108‡ a 109, and 108 a 108‡ for commercial bills; exchange on Paris was flat at 5.20 a 5.16‡.

There has been some movement of bullion to the South during the week, but the loss has been counterbalanced by receipts from Boston and Philadelphia. The next bank tatement will surely show an increase in the series of the

ent will surely show an increase in the specie

the stock market, which has been rather heavy during the greater part of the week, closed to-day with an upward tendency. Missouri 6's sold largely, at 90; Tennessee 6's at 94\frac{1}{2}; Virginia 6's at 97\frac{1}{2}; and U. S. 5's (1874) at 104\frac{1}{2}. Railroad shares were all from \frac{1}{4}a\frac{1}{4}a\frac{1}{2}higher, except Pacific mail, which fell to 103\frac{1}{2}, and Milwaukie and Mississippi, which closed at 10\frac{1}{4}. The market at the second board closed rather heavily, as follows:

ord. A	uk'd.	ord.	Ask'd.
Indiana State 5's 95		! Mich. S. & N. 1. R 22 1/2	2214
Tonnessee 6's 94	0436	Mich. S. guarant'd 51%	61%
Virginia 6's	97 1	Panama Railroad 12044	121
Missouri 6's	24.	Illinois Central R 79 \	7916
Louisiana State 6's	1234	Galena & Chicago. 72%	723
Canton Company 2014	21	Coveland & Tol. R 32	3234
Comberland Coal 23	24	Chicago & Rock I 62	621
N. Y. Central B 82%	83	Milwankie & Miss 1014	11
Erie Rallroad 1614	16%	La Crosse & Mil. R 4	444
Hadson River R. R. 34%	3434	Bhnois Central Bd 93	9314
Harlom Rattroad 12 %	13	Pennsylvania Coal 79 %	7914
Rouding Railroad 52 4	5214	Pacific Mail	103 %
Michigan Central 54	54%	N. Y. Central &	
Erie Bonds, 1875	1	N. X. Contral 7'a	
Carlotte Milliam Comment of the Comm			ACCUPANT.

Eric Bonds, 1875.

The total exports of specie from this port for the week ending to-day amounted to \$13,832.

The flour market was heavy and lower. Southern flour was inactive at \$5 a \$5.50 for superfine Baltimore; \$5.60 a \$7.50 for fancy and extra do. Wheat was dull at \$1.25 for white southern and \$1.25 for red do., and \$1.45 a \$1.50 for white Kentucky. Corn was unsettled at \$4c. for good white southern. Provisions were dull and lower. Rice was heavy at 3 a \$\$\frac{1}{2}c\$, with light sales. Sugars were in better demand at \$7\frac{1}{2}f\$ or Poto Rico, and \$6\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$6\frac{1}{4}\$ for Cuba. Cotton was firm at an advance of \$\frac{1}{4}c\$, per lb., with sales of 1,500 bales. Tobacco was very dull at \$12\frac{1}{2}c\$, for Kentucky; \$35\$ a \$7c\$, for Havana; and \$7\$ a \$12c\$, for seedleaf.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as fol-The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as fol-

The receipts include \$30,095 31 from customs. ADSUM.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WABASH AT. CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, October 20, 1858. The United States steam frigate Wabash arrived her

ten days ago, and will sail in a day or two for the coas of Syria. We were not a little surprised to see her come to anchor off the Golden Horn, for I believe Turkey has a to anchor off the Golden Horn, for I believe Turkey has a treaty with the European powers that no man-of-war carrying so large a number of guns shall pass the Darda-nelles, and it is rumored on pretty good authority that the European legations here urged the Grand Vizier to call the attention of the American minister to the fact soon after the Wabash's arrival. But there is some doubt of this, for never was there so much attention paid to a foreign man-of-war in this port as has been paid to the Wabash by the Turkish authorities. The officers were received by the Grand Vizier and by several other minisreceived by the Grand Vizier and by several other minis-ters of the Sultan last week. They dined yesterday with the Capidan Pacha at his palace up the Bosphorus, after having been given an audience by the Sultan himself at his beautiful palace in the city. To-day the Sultan has visited the Wabash, with many of his ministers and suite, and the national consideration accorded to the American frients is marked bayand all precedent in such cases.

frigate is marked beyond all precedent in such cases.

It quite clearly appears that the European governments represented here are jealous overmuch, and that they have labored together most industriously to prevent the ng here. But the tions of the Sultan and his ministers, and especially his army and navy officers, show that they have labored in

vain.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Mehemet Pasha who visited the United States a few months ago, to know that he has spared no pains to render the stay of the Wa-bash at Constantinople in all respects most agreeable to her officers, and advantageous to the government of the United States.

We were all astonished to see so much feeling mani-We were all astonished to see so much feeling manifested sub rosa by the European legations here, as against the prolonged stay of the Wabash. But then it is easily accounted for in their jealousy of our influence with the Sublime Porte. The Sultan remained on board the Wabash nearly an hour; the yards were handsomely manned, and two royal salutes were fired.

The officers of the Wabash give glowing descriptions of

their reception at the Sultan's palace, and the grand dir ners that were given them by his ministers, who reside i

hers that were given them by his ministers, who reside if the magnificent palaces which line the Bosphorus. As I close my letter, the Wabash is getting up steam, and I am informed that she sails to-night for Syria. His excellency James Williams, the American minister here, and consul-general Brown, have participated in the festivities occasioned by the arrival of the Wabash. Flag officer Lavallette expects to find the Macedoniar at Beyrout, when he arrives there with the Wabash.

AMERICANS IN ITALY.

The New York Herald has the following paragraph outhing the growing habits of Americans tra ... Of late years a great many Americans have made it s

point to spend the winter in Italy. They usually commence their travels in England, then go to Paris, then to Germany and Switzerland, and cross the Alps at this season of the year. Apart from the seductive nature of Italian sights, art, curiosities, the glories of the Roman carnival, and the gorgeous pomp of the Church ceremonials, sanitary reasons induce many of our countrymen. carnival, and the gorgoous pomp of the Church ceremonials, sanitary reasons induce many of our countrymen to make a long stay in Italy. They do not generally tarry at Turin or Genoa, but proceed to Naplea, Venice, Rome, and Florence, which are the most interesting places. Of these, Florence is the most popular, as it is the healthiest, pleasantest, and cheapest. There are probably at this moment more Americans at Florence than in any other Italian city. People who intend to make any stay there usually take private lodgings, as the hotels have been poor, as all Italian ones proverbially are. Recently, however, there has been crected a new and splendid hotel on the banks of the Arno, in an excellent location, ment the promenade. It has been fitted up in the finest possible way, and is in every respect a first-rate hotel. It is well kept by a German, who speaks English and all the continental languages. The new hotel is an important edition to the lions of Florence, and with a splendid cafe, outshining anything in Paris, (the mirrors alone cost forty thousand francs), will add much to the enjoyment of visitors. Travellers who have suffered from miserable taverns in Italy will thank us for calling their attention to the new hotel."

The New Madrid (Missouri) Times of the 15th says that Mrs. McLain, an aged lady of that neighborhood, the other day killed a very large buck with an axe.

THE TOBACCO TRADE OF VIRGISTA.

The Richmond Whig some time since published a detailed statement of the tobacco trade of Virginia for the year ending the first of October last. From this statement we derive the following particulars:

The inspections in Richmond for the year ending September 30, last, amounted to 44,616 hids.—showing an increase over the previous year of 14,682 hids. At Petersburg the inspections amounted for the year to 15,-154, against 12,917 on the previous year. At Lynchburg they amounted to 8,783, against 5,784 in 1857. The inspections, however, at this town differ from others. All loose tobacco of the weight of 500 lbs. was counted as a hogshead, and all under that weight as half a hogshead. This rule would give double the above quantity. But the compiler, arranging the figures by the Richmond standard, has reduced the figures to the amount above stated.

The following table gives the total inspections in Vir-

186.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Richmond 28,730	29,458	30,096	30,534	44,616
Petersburg 19,219	13,343	15,677	12,927	15,154
Lynchburg 9,607	9,511	8,652	5,764	7,176
Jarksville 2,683		2,126	1,612	1,746
Farmville 1,461	3,214	2,108	2,035	2,4.2
fye fuver 150	227	41	45	
Danville —		20		
Total hhds 47,802	57,872	65,320	52,910	71,103

Much tobacco is received by the towns in a loose state that is, placed loose in boxes, crates, or bales. A good deal of this is repacked into hogsheads of the usual weight; but a larger portion is purchased by manufacturers and worked up by them. The whole of this received at the principal point of inspection was estimated at 22,169,426 lbs., or at about 15,981 lhds. The state-

Much tobacco is received by the towns in a loose state

at 22,109,426 lbs., or at about 15,981 hhds. The state-ment also gives the stock on hand on the 1st of October in this country and in the principal ports of Europe, which space prevents our making use of.

The following is a carefully-prepared comparative state-ment of the exports of tobacco from Richmond direct to foreign ports during each of the last four years ending Sentember 30:

	1857-18.	1856-7.	1855-'6.	1854-5
Antworp	1,847			
Bordenux	1,143	1,556	511	1,457
Bremen.	4.0	3.360	4,218	2,851
Bristol	4-1	538	497	421
Dublin.	ARE	1000000		Seller III
Genoa	240	700	466	
Glasgow		F12-5-3-100		307
Havro	2.785	2,162	1.852	3,021
Leith		10000000	304	and the later
Liverpool	4.802	4.253	8,963	3.975
London	1,901	1,723	2,117	1,641
Marseilles,	098	000	730	1,149
Porto Rice		6	0	S. Harry
Rotterdam	581		822	471
Venice	5,962	5.296	3,266	3,245
	THE PARTY	1		1000
Total	. 27,129	20,143	18,758	18,556
and the second s	AND DESCRIPTION OF	AND AVERON	CONT. NO.	LOTTED SAN

The value of the tobacco and stems exported from

tom-nouse in that ci	by as ton	OWN:				
Quarters ending. December 31	1854-'55. \$579,048 43,571 411,347 1,896,842	221,478 26,010	1856'-57. 808,358 279,537 764,682 2,649,305	1857-'58. 553,964 68,162 812,943 £,913,511		
Total	2,931,408	2 855,509	4,496,582	4,348,600		
The exports of leaf tobacco and stems coastwise, by steamers, during the past twelve months were as fol-						

November------190

To New York, 2,222 hhds.; to Philadelphia, 151 hhds.; o Baltimore, 4,144 hhds. Total, 6,517 hhds.
The shipments of stems, included in the above, were as folk. ss: To New York, in May, 6 hhds., and in August, 1 hhd.

To New York, in any, a mass, 9 hhds.; April, 1 hhd.; Total, 7 hhds. To Philadelphia, in October, 9 hhds.; April, 1 hhd.; May, 6 hhds.; June, 6 hhds.; July, 2 hhds.; August, 12 hhds. Total, 36 hhds.

The total receipts by canals and railrouds at Richmond for the past year amounted to 51,868 hhds., against 38,718 for the previous year, showing a net increase of

3,150.

The shipments from Virginia and portions of North ed to 370,000 packages, of 100 lbs., in about the following proportions:

The stocks remaining in agents' hands on the 30th New York, pkgs ... Boston Philadelphia

The tobacco trade of Virginia, including manufactured and unmanufactured, amounts to near \$20,000,000; of this about \$10,000,000 belongs to the city of Richmond. The tobacco trade of Virginia is said to be nearly double

The tobacco trade of Virginia is said to be nearly double the value of the flour produced in that State. Regarding the prospects of the crop of the present year, the document referred to concludes as follows: There can be no doubt of the fact that this year's crop of tobacco in Virginia will be materially short of last year's. The visitation of devastating hall storms in the northeast, and the more disastrous because more general, drought in other sections where tobacco is chiefly grown, will cause a heavy falling off in the supplies of the next twelve months, as compared with those for the year just ended, when the receipts exceeded the average of former years 20,000 hlds. It is to be remembered, however, that the high prices of the year 1856-57 have greatly stimulated the cultivation of tobacco in this State and from counties in which until recently little or no to-bacco has been raised. With these considerations before us, we are inclined to believe that the deficiency of this year's crop may be estimated at about 10,000 hhds. The reports from the West are more favorable.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The complete vote of the State of New York on the call for a constitutional convention is: Yea, 139,748; nay, 155,129; majority of nays, 15,372. The whole State vote cast on governor was 544,512. Less than one half of the votes cast a ballot upon the constitutional

An election for city officers takes place in Portsmouth, N. H., to-day. Robert Morrison, esq., is the democratic candidate for re-election as mayor.

An election for comptroller, governor of the alm house, and ten aldermen will take place in New York next month. There are at least fifty candidates in the field for these ten places in the board of aldermen, and there are four tickets for the comptroller and alms-house governor. These tickets are as follows:

Comptroller. Alms house Governor.

People's----Samuel T. Ruggles.

Republican---Robert T. Haws----Cornelius V. Anderson. Tunmany D-George H. Purser - John Townsen Anti-Tam. D-Stephen P. Russell - James Lynch.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. O. Jennings Wise and Charles Irving have been arrested by the mayor of Richmond, on the ground that a personal collision might take place in consequence of the personal cards which they had published in the papers. They were held to bail to keep the peace.

Hon. John Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont, formerly member of Congress from that State, died suddenly on the morning of the 20th instant, at the age of 68 years. N. P. Willis, and his father-in-law, Hon. Joseph Grir nel, arrived in Washington yesterday morning, stopping at Brown's Hotel. It is understood that they are on

their way to make a tour in Virginia. The Providence Journal asserts that a disagreement has occurred between Mr. Dodge, the American minister a Madrid, and Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the American

Hon. James S. Green, of Missouri, is at the Kirkwood House; Hon. Joshua H. Jewett, of Kentucky, and John Mitchell, editor of the Irish Citizen, are at the National.

A special session of the Indiana State legislature convened on Saturday morning at Indianapolis. The house organized by the election of J. W. Gordon, republican, as speaker; A. J. Ryan, anti-Lecompton, principal clerk; George H. Chapman, republican, assistant clerk; and Robt. Jennings, republican, doorkeeper. The senate elected J. H. Vawter, anti-Lecompton, as principal clerk; and James Tyner, republican, assistant clerk. After the election of officers, both houses immediately adjourned. One man was killed and three seriously wounded by the explosion of the boilers of a dirt engine on the 18 instant at Askland, near Pottsville, Penn.

The recent transactions between France and Portugal cannot give occasion for unmixed satisfaction to any one of the parties engaged in them. France has done a high-handed act of violence, and may enjoy the complaceum consciousness of having exercised a giant's power; but she has done so at the expense of being ranked henceforward among the few slive trading nations of the earth. Portugal enjoys the dignity of having suffered force in the cause of humanity; but she has seen, what cannot be seen without emotion by any nation, armed foreign ship pointing their guns down the streets of her capital, coercing her courts of law, and insulting her Sovereign. England may, perhaps, exult a little in her superior rightcousness, and plume herself over the moral backshidings of France; but she also is not without an uneasy foeling that her dignity has been in some way touched in this matter, and that, if she has not been made to eat dirt, there has been some intangible, indirect insinuation whispered that there was somewhere or other a little portion of dirt ready made up, which, under some possible condition of circumstances, might be presented to her to swallow. The whole matter has been an uncomfortable imbroglio, and the preceding difficulties between England and America arising from the same subject were not less unpleasant. It seems scarcely probable, indeed, that these occasional outbursts of temper and interpositions of the sis major can recur among civilized powers without leading eventually to some very serious complication; and it is not unproliable at this moment to pass in review the position which the maritime nations hold towards each other in this very delicate and dangerous business of suppressing the slave trade.

It must undoubtedly be broadly predicated that, according to the ancient common have of nations, the slave trade is a legal traffic; and that no one power can have any excuse for selang upon the ships of another power by reason of their carrying slaves. This is the old international law of Europe

THE DEMORALIZATION OF MEXICO.

(From the London Times, Nov. 5.1

[From the London Times, Nov. 5.]

The Mexicans appear determined to put Europe in good humor with the theory of annexation. That fertile and beautiful portion of the habitable globe is now turned into such a den of thieves and marauders that any change which may be introduced, even by foreign coercion, into its form of government must now be accepted as an improvement by the civilized world. Of the usual business of life there is an end in Mexico. The principal cities appear now to be in the hands of one set of robbers, now of another. Time was when the miserable faction fights which were constantly occurring from one end of the country to the other at least claimed to represent some political distinction. Their party cries professed to imply something more diguified that mere large faced rapine, than the proceeding of the highway robber who pointed a huge bell shaped blunderbuss at your head, and called upon you to throw yourself on the ground with your face to the earth while he plundered you of your property. There was plenty of robery and head, and called upon you to throw yourself on the ground with your face to the earth while he plundered you of your property. There was plenty of robery and plenty of violence, of course, under the old system, but at least, had you been robbed ten years ago on the hills between Vera Cruz and Mex'co the government of the hour would have expressed polite regret and murmured something about "troublesome times." It was bad enough even then for the unfortunate foreigner who, alured by the fertility of the soil and the splendor of the sky, ventured to trust his fortunes to the chances of a Mexican career. Of course, if there had been a good many policemen about, a few soldiers, a garotte artist or two, and a settled government, most Englishmen, and all gentlemen from Scotland or the North of Ireland, could have made fortunes in Mexico in an incredibly short space of time. Ask the result from those who have tried it Ask them to tell you the meaning of the word "promacciamiento!" The Parisians are a tame, much-enduring population, slow to take offence, averse to street fights by the side of the mobocracy of a Mexican city. Who that has seen it can forget the alarm which made the air electrical, the dropping shot or so, the pealing bells, the electrical, the dropping shot or so, the pealing bells, th furling of the red unbrellas, the hurried retreat of the monts to their droneries, the closed houses, and the sharp struggle which ended in the subversion of on sharp struggle which ended in the subversion of our trumpery government and the substitution of another more trumpery still? Nor must it be supposed that, although a few of the rabble could get up a respectable enough pronunciamiento at any time, the evils of war upon a large scale were unknown to this brilliant, ill-starred land. It would be idle to run through a catalogue of the miserable revolutions which in the lifetime of mes now of middle age have afflicted Mexico with a transitory desolation, for so prolific is the soil, so vigorous is life in that bright land, that desolation there can last but for brief time, so quickly does the kindly power of nature

[After giving a full account of the recent bomba of Tampico and the robbery of British subjects, the Times proceeds :1

proceeds:]

Now, we may fairly ask what interest have we in the defence of the Mexican republic when such outrages are committed against our fellow-subjects upon Mexican sell! Under ordinary circumstances, we might talk of reprisals and redress; but of what avail would anything that Mexico could give be to us? No government exist there from which we could exact satisfaction. To levy an indemnity upon the inhabitants of Vera Cra would simply be to plunder others as we have been plundered ourselves. We do not covet the possession of a square foot of Mexican soil, which would to us be an encumbrance—not an advantage. Why, then should we interpose between the ambitious designs of the government of Washington and this wretched Mexican republic? To us the establishment of any government, if it could enforce law and order in Mexico, would be an advantage—not a loss. The Spanish monarchy, in its decadence, is now fitting out an expedition against Mexical decadence, is now fitting out an expedition against Meti-co; but this is, of course, but a farce, for the days of Cortez are gone by. Every gun fired on the Mexican territory is fired to the ultimate profit of the great Augh-

THE HERMITAGE

A gentleman who has just visited the Hermitage, the esidence of General Jackson, thus writes of what he as there:

Prominent among the curiosities was a wooden pitcher

there:

Prominent among the curiosities was a wooden pitcher. It was made of wood from the elm tree under which William Penn made the celebrated Indian treaty. This pitcher was made and presented by the coopers af Philis delphin, and, although it is not larger than a common cream jug, it contains 750 staves. The hoops, lid, and handle are silver; the bottom is a magnifying glass, by looking through which one is enabled to see the joint, which are not visible to the naked eye. This is a double cup—that is, two cups with one bottom—ao that when one is turned up the other is turned down. It is, as lis name implies, of hickory, and, what is more singular about it, has a natural handle. It is simply a host about one foot in length, and was cut on Long Island from a hickory sprout, the parent stem of which was severed by a cannon ball in the war of the revolution.

The next things we will mention are a calumet of stem presented by some Indian chief; a bayonet, with a large root growth around it, found near the Tuttle-ground leave New Orleans; the cup and sancer out of which Gen. Washington drank his last tea, and a small piece of cast die found in the tent of Lord Cornwallis when he subtrendered to General Washington, and closed the revolutionary struggle. The last-named article was given to General Jackson, with the request that he would light to each Fourth of July. Mrs. Jackson remarked this they had failed to do this for several years owing to its shortness.

The Cincinnati Gazette learns that a gentleman has been authorized to commence libel suits against the en-tire press of that city for their criticisms on the acting of Mrs. McMahon at the National Theatre.